

TIS

will be of small use at sea, in any grown weather that makes the billows to rise. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to diplode their second tire
Of thunder. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*

In all those wars there were few tiremes, most of them being of one tire of oars of fifty banks. *Arbutnot.*

2. [Corrupted from *tior* or *tiara*, or *attire*.] A head-dress. On her head she wore a tire of gold. *Fairy Queen.*

Adorn'd with gems and ouches. Here is her picture: let me see; If I had such a tire, this face of mine

Were full as lovely as is this of hers. *Shakespeare.*

The judge of torments, and the king of tears,
Now fills a burnish'd throne of quenchless fire,
And for his old fair robes of light he wears

A gloomy mantle of dark flame, the tire
That crowns his hated head on high, appears. *Crofton.*

When the fury took her stand on high,
A his from all the snaky tire went round. *Pope.*

3. Furniture; apparatus. Saint George's worth Enkindles like desire of high exploits:

Immediate sieges, and the tire of war
Rowl in thy eager mind. *Philips.*

When they first peep forth of the ground, they shew their whole tire of leaves, then flowers, next seeds. *Woodward.*

To TIRE. *v. a.* [tiran, Saxon.] To fail with weariness. 1. To fatigue; to make weary; to harrafs; to wear out with labour or tediousness.

Tir'd with toil, all hopes of safety past,
From pray'rs to wishes he descends at last. *Dryden.*

For this a hundred voices I desire,
To tell thee what a hundred tongues would tire;
Yet never could be worthily express'd.

How deeply thou art seated in my breast. *Dryden's Persius.*

2. It has often out added to intend the signification. Often a few that are stiff do tire out a greater number that are more moderate. *Bacon's Essays.*

A lonely way
The cheerless Albion wander'd half a day;
Tir'd out, at length a spreading stream he spy'd. *Tickell.*

3. [From *attire* or *tire*, from *tiara*.] To dress the head. Jezebel painted her face and tired her head. *2 Kings ix. 30.*

To TIRE. *v. n.* [teogan, Saxon.] To fail with weariness. TIREDESS. *n. f.* [from *tired*.] State of being tired; weariness.

It is not through the tiredness of the age of the earth, but through our own negligence that it hath not satisfied us bountifully. *Hakewill on Providence.*

TIREDSOME. *adj.* [from *tire*.] Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious. Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove tire-some to the reader, the poet must sometimes relieve the subject with a pleasant and pertinent digression. *Addison.*

Nothing is so tire-some as the works of those critics who write in a dogmatick way, without language, genius, or imagination. *Addison's Spect. No. 253.*

TIRESEMENESS. *n. f.* [from *tire-some*.] Act or quality of being tire-some. TIREWOMAN. *n. f.* [tire and woman.] A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.

Why should they not value themselves for this outside fashionableness of the tirewoman's making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so. *Locke on Education.*

TIRINGHOUSE. *n. f.* [tire and house, or room.] The room in which players dress for the stage. This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn brake our tiringhouse. *Shakespeare.*

Man's life's a tragedy; his mother's womb,
From which he enters, is the tiringroom;
This spacious earth the theatre, and the stage
That country which he lives in; passions, rage,
Folly, and vice, are actors. *Wotton.*

TIRWIT. *n. f.* A bird. 'Tis contracted for it is. *Ansforth.*

'Tis destiny unthuntable. *Shakespeare.*

TISICK. *n. f.* [corrupted from *phibisick*.] Confumption; morbid waste. TISCAL. *adj.* [for *phibiscal*.] Consumptive.

TISUE. *n. f.* [tissue, Fr. *tiara*, to weave, Norman Saxon.] Cloth interwoven with gold or silver.

In their glittering tissues emblaz'd
Holy memorials, acts of zeal and love,
Recorded eminent. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

A robe of tissue, stiff with golden wire;
An upper vest, once Helen's rich attire;
From Argos by the fam'd adulterers brought,
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought. *Dryden.*

To TISUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate.

TIT

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold tiffed upon blue. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

They have been always frank of their blessings to countenance any great action; and then, according as it should prosper, to tiffue upon it some pretence or other. *Wotton.*

Mercy will fit between,
Thron'd in celestiall sheen,
With radiant feet the tiffed clouds down steering. *Milton.*

TIT. *n. f.* 1. A small horse: generally in contempt. No flooring of pasture with baggagely tit,
With ragged, with aged, and evil at hit. *Taffer.*

Thou might'st have ta'en example
From what thou read'st in story;
Being as worthy to sit
On an ambling tit,
As thy predecessor Dory. *Denham.*

2. A woman: in contempt. What does this envious tit, but away to her father with a tale. *L'Estrange.*

A willing tit that will venture her corps with you. *Dryden.*

Short pains for thee, for me a son and heir.
Girls cost as many throes in bringing forth;
Beside, when born, the tits are little worth. *Dryden.*

3. A timouse or tamit. A bird. I have search'd man by man, boy by boy; the tithe of a hair was never lost in my house before. *Shakespeare.*

Since the first sword was drawn about this question,
Ev'ry tithe soul 'mongst many thousand dimes
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressida.*

Small part; small portion. Offensive wars for religion are seldom to be approved, unless they have some mixture of civil tithes. *Bacon.*

To TITHE. *v. a.* [teodan, Saxon.] To tax; to pay the tenth part. Many have made witty invectives against usury: they say, that it is pity the devil should have God's part, which is the tithe. *Bacon.*

Sometimes comes she with a tithe pig's tail,
Tickling the parson as he lies asleep,
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakespeare.*

The tenth part of any thing. I have search'd man by man, boy by boy; the tithe of a hair was never lost in my house before. *Shakespeare.*

Since the first sword was drawn about this question,
Ev'ry tithe soul 'mongst many thousand dimes
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressida.*

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To TITHE. *v. a.* [teodan, Saxon.] To tax; to pay the tenth part. When I come to the tithing of them, I will tithes them one with another, and will make an Irishman the tithingman. *Spenser on Ireland.*

By decimation and a tithed death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd tenth. *Shak.*

When thou hast made an end of tithing all the tithes of thine increase, the third year, the year of tithing, give unto the Levite, stranger, fatherless and widow. *Deut. xxvi. 12.*

To TITHE. *v. n.* To pay tithe. For lambe, pigs, and calf, and for other the like, Tithe so as thy cattle the lord do not strike. *Taffer.*

TITHE. *n. f.* [from *tithe*.] One who gathers tithes. TITHYMAL. *n. f.* [tithymalle, French; tithymallus, Lat.] An herb.

TITHING. *n. f.* [tithinga, law Latin, from *tithe*.] 1. Tithing is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society: of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called (toothingman) tithingman; but now he is nothing but a constable. *Cowel.*

Poor Tom, who is whipt from tithing to tithing, and flock punished and imprisoned. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

2. Tithe; tenth part due to the priest. Though vicar be bad, or the parson evil,
Go not for thy tithing thyself to the devil. *Taffer.*

TITHINGMAN. *n. f.* [tithing and man.] A petty peace officer; an under-constable. His hundred is not at his command further than his prince's service; and also every tithingman may control him. *Spenser.*

To TITILLATE. *v. n.* [titillo, Lat.] To tickle. Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom just,
The pungent grains of titillating dust. *Pepet.*

TITILLATION. *n. f.*

TIT

TITILLATION. *n. f.* [titillation, French; titillatio, Lat. from *titillare*.] 1. The act of tickling. Tickling causeth laughter: the cause may be the emission of the spirits, and so of the breath, by a slight from titillation. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being tickled. In sweets the acid particles seem so attenuated in the oil as only to produce a small and grateful titillation. *Arbutnot.*

3. Any slight or petty pleasure. The delights which result from these nobler entertainments our cool thoughts need not be ashamed of, and which are dogged by no such sad sequels as are the products of those titillations, that reach no higher than the senses. *Glanville.*

TITLARK. *n. f.* A bird. The smaller birds do the like in their seasons; as the leverock, titlark, and linnets. *Walton.*

TITLE. *n. f.* [titille, old Fr. titulus, Lat.] 1. A general head comprising particulars. Three draw the experiments of the former four into titles and tables for the better drawing of observations; these we call compiles. *Bacon.*

Among the many preferences that the laws of England have above others, I shall single out two particular titles, which give a handsome specimen of their excellencies above other laws in other parts or titles of the same. *Hale.*

2. An appellation of honour. To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His mansion, and his titles, in a place
From whence himself does fly?
Man over men
He made not lord: such title to himself
Reserving. *Milton.*

3. A name; an appellation. My name's Macbeth. — The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Ill worthy I such title should belong
To me transgressor. *Milton.*

4. The first page of a book, telling its name and generally its subject; an inscription. This man's brow, like to a title leaf,
Foretells the nature of a tragick volume. *Shakespeare.*

Our adversaries encourage a writer who cannot furnish out so much as a title page with propriety. *Swift.*

5. A claim of right. Let the title of a man's right be called in question; are we not bold to rely and build upon the judgment of such as are famous for their skill in the laws? *Hooker.*

Is a man impoverished by purchase? it is because he paid his money for a lye, and took a bad title for a good. *South.*

'Tis our duty. Such monuments, as we can build, to raise;
Left all the world prevent what we should do,
And claim a title in him by their praise. *Dryden.*

To revenge their common injuries, though you had an undoubted title by your birth, you had a greater by your courage. *Dryden.*

Conti would have kept his title to Orange. Addison. O the discretion of a girl! she will be a slave to any thing that has not a title to make her one. *South.*

To TITLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call. To these, that sober race of men, whose lives Religious, tittled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

TITLELESS. *adj.* [from *titile*.] Wanting a name or appellation. Not in use. He was a kind of nothing, titileless,
Till he had forg'd himself a name o' th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

TITLEPAGE. *n. f.* [title and page.] The page containing the title of a book. We should have been pleased to have seen our own names at the bottom of the titlepage. *Dryden.*

TITMOUSE, or tit. *n. f.* [tit, Dutch, a chick or small bird; tilingier, Islandick, a little bird; tit signifies little in the Teutonic dialects.] A small species of birds. The nightingale is sovereign of song,
Before him fits the titmouse silent be,
And I unfit to thrust in skilful throng,
Should Colin make judge of my foolerie. *Spenser.*

The timouse and the peckers hungry brood,
And Progne with her bosom stain'd in blood. *Dryden.*

To TITTER. *v. n.* [formed, I suppose, from the found.] To laugh with restraint; to laugh without much noise. In flow'd at once a gay embroider'd race,
And tittering push'd the pedants off the place. *Dunciad.*

TITTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. A restrained laugh. 2. I know not what it signifies in Taffer.

TO

From wheat go and rake out the titters or tine,
If care be not forth, it will rise again fine. *Taffer.*

TITILE. *n. f.* [I suppose from *tit*.] A small particle; a point; a dot. In the particular which concerned the church, the Scots would never depart from a titile. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Angels themselves disdain
To approach thy temple, give thee in command
What to the smallest titile thou shalt say
To thy adorers. *Paradise Regain'd, b. i.*

They thought God and themselves linked together in to fast a covenant, that although they never performed their part, God was yet bound to make good every titile of his. *South's Sermons.*

Ned Fashion hath been bred about court, and understands to a titile all the punctilios of a drawing-room. *Swift.*

TITILETATTLE. *n. f.* [A word formed from *tattle* by a ludicrous reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble. As the foe drew near
With love, and joy, and life and dear,
Our don, who knew this titiletattle,
Did, sure as trumpet, call to battle. *Prior.*

For every idle titiletattle that went about, Jack was suspected for the author. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

To TITILETATTLE. *v. n.* [from *tattle*.] To prate idly. You are full in your titiletattlings of Cupid: here is Cupid, and there is Cupid: I will tell you now what a good old woman told me. *Stoney, b. ii.*

TITUBATION. *n. f.* [titubo, Lat.] The act of stumbling. TITULAR. *adj.* [titulaire, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.] Nominal; having or concerning only the title. They would deliver up the kingdom to the king of England to shadow their rebellion, and to be titular, and painted head of those arms. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Thrones, virtues, powers,
If these magnifick titles yet remain,
Not merely titular. *Milton.*

Both Valerius and Auslin were titular bishops. *Ayliffe.*

TITULARITY. *n. f.* [from *titular*.] The state of being titular. Julius, Augustus, and Tiberius, with great humility received the name of imperator; but their successors retain the same even in its titularity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TITULARY. *adj.* [titulaire, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.] 1. Confisting in a title. The malecontents of his kingdom have not been bafe nor ritulary impostors, but of an higher nature. *Bacon's H. VII.*

2. Relating to a title. William the conqueror, howsoever he used the power of a conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a titular pretence, grounded upon the confessor's will. *Bacon.*

TITULARY. *n. f.* [from the *adj.*] One that has a title or right. The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses were neither titulars nor perpetual curates, but persons entirely conductions. *Ayliffe's Patergon.*

TIVV. *adj.* [A word expressing speed, from *tantivy*, the note of a hunting horn.] In a bright moon-shine while winds whistle loud,
Tivy, tivy, tivy, we mount and we fly,
All rocking in a downy white cloud;
And left our leap from the sky should prove too far,
We slide on the back of a new-falling star. *Dryden.*

To. *adv.* [to, Saxon; te, Dutch.] 1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first. The delay of our hopes teaches us to mortify our desires. *Smallridge.*

2. It notes the intention. Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass
O'er hollow arches of refunding brais,
To rival thunder. *Dryden's En.*

She rais'd a war
In Italy, to call me back. *Dryden's All for Love.*

Urg'd by despair, again I go to try
The fate of arms, resolv'd in fight to die. *Dryden.*

I have done my utmost to lead my life to pleasantly as to forget all misfortunes. *Pope.*

3. After an adjective it notes its object. We ready are to try our fortunes
To the last man. *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. ii.*

The lawless sword his childrens blood shall shed,
Increase for slaughter, born to beg their bread. *Sandys.*

4. Noting futurity. It is not blood and bones that can be conscious of their own hardness and redness; and we are still to seek for something else in our frame that receives those impressions. *Bentley.*

5. { To and again. } Backward and forward. I may binds and looseeth souls condemn'd to woe,
And sends the devils on errands to and fro. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

The spirits perverse
With easy intercourse pass to and fro,
To tempt or punish mortals. *Milton.*

Dread